

FALL OF THE FIRST NAPOLEON.

The incidents that attended the final descent from the French throne of Napoleon I are endowed with fresh interest at the moment of the downfall of his nephew. It is fair to remember, in estimating the comparative difficulties by which the two men were surrounded, that Napoleon III. ascended the throne at about the same age at which Napoleon I was finally overthrown, and that the reign of the former as Emperor was about double in years that of the latter. Napoleon III. wielded the sceptre about as long as his predecessor, Louis Philippe—that is to say, a few months short of eighteen years. So far as credit is due for maintaining control during a long period over an exceptionally turbulent and excitable people, Napoleon III. deserves a large share of it. Unlike his uncle, who abdicated, he was dethroned in his absence by the act of the people. Paris never turned upon him while present; although his reputed saying that he will return thither, "not to give a reckoning but to exact one," may be the utterance of resentful despair. We must not forget that from 1852 he was only in Paris as a reigning sovereign.

Napoleon I thoroughly expected to have won the battle of Waterloo. His exulting exclamation on seeing the English army, on the morning of the 18th of June, drawn up on the heights opposite the eminence of La Belle Alliance, "At last, then, I have the English in my grasp," entirely repeats his anticipations of triumph. Of his subsequent observations on the subject, those made to O'Meara, at St. Helena, are among the clearest and most decisive:—"I told him," said O'Meara, "that Lord Wellington had determined never to quit the field of battle alive."

"He could not leave it," replied Napoleon; "he could not retreat. He would have been destroyed, with his whole army. He said so himself to that cavalry officer who was wounded. If Grouchy had come up at that time instead of the Prussians, not a man would have escaped."

O'Meara asked him if he had not believed for a long time that the Prussians who advanced on his right were Grouchy's division. He replied:—"To be sure I did; and I can even now scarcely account for the reason why it was not Grouchy's division instead of them."

O'Meara then asked him what he supposed would have been the event if neither Grouchy nor the Prussians had come up that day—if it would not have been a drawn battle—whether both armies would have kept their ground?—"No," was his reply, "the English army would have been destroyed. It was defeated before midnight. I should have gained everything. I had gained everything. I beat the Prussians, by accident, or more likely destiny, decided that Lord Wellington should gain it, and he did so. He was fortunate—accident and destiny favored him. I could scarcely have believed he would have given me battle, because if he had retreated, as he ought to have done, to Antwerp I must have been overwhelmed by armies of three or four hundred thousand men coming against me whom I could not possibly have resisted. Besides, if they intended to give battle, it was the greatest *epoché* in the world to separate the Prussian and English armies; they ought to have been united, and I cannot conceive the reason of their separation. It was also *epoché* in him to hazard a battle in a place where, if defeated, all must have been lost, for he could not retreat. He would have been altogether destroyed. He suffered himself to be surprised by me. He ought to have had all his army encamped from the beginning of June, as he must have known that I intended to attack him; he might have lost everything by it; it was a great fault on his part; but he has been fortunate, and everything he did will meet with applause. My intentions were to destroy the English army. This I knew would produce an immediate change of Ministry. The indignation against the Ministry for having caused the loss of 40,000 of the flower of the English army, of the sons of first families and others who would have perished there, would have excited such a popular commotion that they would have been turned out. The people would have said:—What is it to us who is on the throne of France, Louis or Napoleon? * * * The English would have made peace. * * * The Saxons, Bavarians, Belgians, Wurttembergers, and others would have joined me. The Russians would have made peace. I should have been quietly seated on the throne."

The effect of the loss of Waterloo on Napoleon was almost maddening. He raved in alternate paroxysms of grief and anger, although he did not, as, according to Caulaincourt, he tried to do after his abdication in 1814, attempt to commit suicide by taking poison at Fontainebleau. He returned after Waterloo, as is known, immediately to the Elisee. "He endeavored," says Caulaincourt, "to give vent to the emotions of his heart, but his oppressed respiration permitted him to articulate only broken sentences." "The army," he said, "has performed prodigies of valor. Inconceivable efforts. What troops! My behavior like a madman. All has been sacrificed. I am ill and exhausted. I must lie down for an hour or two. My head burns. I must take a bath." After his bath, "It is grievous," he continued, "to think that we should have been overcome after so many heroic efforts. My most brilliant victories do not shed more glory on the French Army than the defeat of Mont St. Jean. Our troops have not been beaten; they have been sacrificed—massacred by overwhelming numbers. My guards suffered themselves to be cut to pieces without asking for quarter. I wished to have died with them, but they exclaimed, 'Withdraw, withdraw, you see that death is resolved to spare your Majesty' and opening their ranks my old grenadiers sown me from the carriage, forming around me a rampart of their bodies. My brave, my admirable guard has been destroyed. I have not perished with them."

"I had," resumed the Emperor, "conceived a bold manoeuvre with the view of preventing the junction of the two hostile armies. I had combined my cavalry into a single corps of twenty thousand men, and ordered it to rush into the midst of the Prussian cantonnements. This bold attack, which was executed on the 14th with the rapidity of lightning, seemed likely to decide the fate of the campaign. Instead of making an unexpected attack, I found myself obliged to engage in a regular battle, having opposed to me two combined armies supported by immense reserves. The enemy's forces quadrupled the number of ours. I had calculated all the disadvantages of a regular battle. The infamous desertion of Bourmont forced me to change all my arrangements. The original abdication at Fontainebleau, before the departure for Elba, was couched in these words:—

"The allied powers having proclaimed that the Emperor Napoleon was the sole obstacle to the re-establishment of peace, the Emperor Napoleon, faithful to his oath, declares that he is ready to descend from the throne, to quit France and life itself for the good of the country; but without prejudice to the rights of his son, to those of the Empress as Regent, and to the maintenance of the laws of the Empire."

"Given at our Palace of Fontainebleau, the 4th day of April, 1814."

On the 6th of April this was altered so as to read as follows:—

"The allied sovereigns having declared that the Emperor Napoleon is the sole obstacle to the restoration of a general peace in Europe, the Emperor Napoleon, faithful to his oath, declares that he renounces for himself and his heirs the throne of France and Italy; and that there is no personal sacrifice, not even that of life itself, which he is not willing to make for the interests of France."

"This abdication, of course, was not final—the last and conclusive act having been made in favor of his son, June 22, 1815. The latter, Napoleon II, born in 1811, died July 22, 1870, at the Palace of Schonenbrunn. It was after the first abdication, and immediately following the escape from Elba, that the *Moniteur*, then the organ of Louis XVIII, thus recorded the progress of the returning Emperor from day to day:—

"The Athropologist has Escaped."
"The Corsican Eagle has Landed."
"The Tiger is Coming."
"The Monster has Slept at Grenoble."
"The Tyrant has Arrived at Lyons."
"The Usurper has been Seen in the Environs of Paris."

"Bonaparte Advances Toward, but Will Never Enter, the Capital."
"Napoleon Will be Under Our Ramparts To-Morrow."

"His Imperial Majesty Entered the Tuileries on the 21st of March in the Midst of His Faithful Subjects."

Some of Napoleon's explanatory and exculpatory utterances while in exile have a special value for Americans, and it is interesting at this time to read them. Take for example the following to Las Cases in St. Helena:—

"See in the United States how, without any effort, everything prospers; how happy and peaceful everything is there; it is in reality the public will and interests which govern there. Put the same Government at war with the will, the interests of all, and you will immediately see what confusion and what increase of armies would ensue. Arrived at power, they would have had me in Washington; the world cost nothing, and surely those who said such things with facility did so without knowing either times, or places, or men, or things. If I had been in America, I would willingly have been a Washington, and I should have had but little merit, for I do not see how it would have been reasonably possible to do otherwise. For me, I could be nothing but a crowned Washington. It was not possible in a congress of kings, in the midst of kings conquered or mastered, for me to be otherwise."

And again, to Montholon:—"If I had not conquered at Austerlitz, I should have had all Prussia on me. If I had not been victorious at Jena, Austria and Spain would have attacked me in the rear. If I had not triumphed at Wagram—which, by-the-by, was not so decisive a victory—I had to fear that Russia would abandon me, that Prussia would rise against me; and, in the meantime, the English were already before Antwerp."

"I saw that the destinies of France depended upon me alone. The circumstances in which the country was placed were extraordinary and entirely new. It would be vain to seek a parallel to them. If I had not had the confidence of which I was the keystone, but depended upon each of my battles. Had I been conquered at Marengo, France would have encountered all the disasters of 1814 and 1815, without those prodigies of glory which succeeded, and which will be immortal. At Austerlitz, at Jena, at Wagram and at Eylau, it was the same. The vulgar failed not to blame my ambition as the cause of these wars, but they were not of my choosing. They were caused by the nature and force of events. They arose out of that conflict of the past and the future, that permanent coalition of our enemies, which compelled us to subdue under pain of being subdued."

"The presence of the following in the advice to his son, dictated to Montholon, is remarkable:—

"The whole mass of the people, and the whole army, up to the grade of captain, were on my side. I was not deceived in feeling this confidence. They owe me much. I was their true representative. My dictatorship was indispensable. The proof of this is that they always offered me more power than I desired. In the present day there is nothing possible in France but what is necessary. It will not be the same with my son. His power will be disputed. He must anticipate every desire for liberty."

"The world cost nothing, as Napoleon truly said, and the world will soon, no doubt, be favored with the explanations and aphorisms of his defeated successor. That he will leave to his son, in place of the crown he was powerless to keep, a legacy of wise counsel is probable; but whether that son will ever have better opportunities to apply it to government than had his cousin, Napoleon II, time only can determine."

The Emperor Napoleon was the sole obstacle to the re-establishment of peace, the Emperor Napoleon, faithful to his oath, declares that he is ready to descend from the throne, to quit France and life itself for the good of the country; but without prejudice to the rights of his son, to those of the Empress as Regent, and to the maintenance of the laws of the Empire.

Given at our Palace of Fontainebleau, the 4th day of April, 1814.

On the 6th of April this was altered so as to read as follows:—

The allied sovereigns having declared that the Emperor Napoleon is the sole obstacle to the restoration of a general peace in Europe, the Emperor Napoleon, faithful to his oath, declares that he renounces for himself and his heirs the throne of France and Italy; and that there is no personal sacrifice, not even that of life itself, which he is not willing to make for the interests of France.

This abdication, of course, was not final—the last and conclusive act having been made in favor of his son, June 22, 1815. The latter, Napoleon II, born in 1811, died July 22, 1870, at the Palace of Schonenbrunn. It was after the first abdication, and immediately following the escape from Elba, that the Moniteur, then the organ of Louis XVIII, thus recorded the progress of the returning Emperor from day to day:—

The Athropologist has Escaped. The Corsican Eagle has Landed. The Tiger is Coming. The Monster has Slept at Grenoble. The Tyrant has Arrived at Lyons. The Usurper has been Seen in the Environs of Paris.

Bonaparte Advances Toward, but Will Never Enter, the Capital. Napoleon Will be Under Our Ramparts To-Morrow.

His Imperial Majesty Entered the Tuileries on the 21st of March in the Midst of His Faithful Subjects.

Some of Napoleon's explanatory and exculpatory utterances while in exile have a special value for Americans, and it is interesting at this time to read them. Take for example the following to Las Cases in St. Helena:—

See in the United States how, without any effort, everything prospers; how happy and peaceful everything is there; it is in reality the public will and interests which govern there. Put the same Government at war with the will, the interests of all, and you will immediately see what confusion and what increase of armies would ensue. Arrived at power, they would have had me in Washington; the world cost nothing, and surely those who said such things with facility did so without knowing either times, or places, or men, or things. If I had been in America, I would willingly have been a Washington, and I should have had but little merit, for I do not see how it would have been reasonably possible to do otherwise. For me, I could be nothing but a crowned Washington. It was not possible in a congress of kings, in the midst of kings conquered or mastered, for me to be otherwise.

And again, to Montholon:—If I had not conquered at Austerlitz, I should have had all Prussia on me. If I had not been victorious at Jena, Austria and Spain would have attacked me in the rear. If I had not triumphed at Wagram—which, by-the-by, was not so decisive a victory—I had to fear that Russia would abandon me, that Prussia would rise against me; and, in the meantime, the English were already before Antwerp.

I saw that the destinies of France depended upon me alone. The circumstances in which the country was placed were extraordinary and entirely new. It would be vain to seek a parallel to them. If I had not had the confidence of which I was the keystone, but depended upon each of my battles. Had I been conquered at Marengo, France would have encountered all the disasters of 1814 and 1815, without those prodigies of glory which succeeded, and which will be immortal. At Austerlitz, at Jena, at Wagram and at Eylau, it was the same. The vulgar failed not to blame my ambition as the cause of these wars, but they were not of my choosing. They were caused by the nature and force of events. They arose out of that conflict of the past and the future, that permanent coalition of our enemies, which compelled us to subdue under pain of being subdued.

The presence of the following in the advice to his son, dictated to Montholon, is remarkable:—

The whole mass of the people, and the whole army, up to the grade of captain, were on my side. I was not deceived in feeling this confidence. They owe me much. I was their true representative. My dictatorship was indispensable. The proof of this is that they always offered me more power than I desired. In the present day there is nothing possible in France but what is necessary. It will not be the same with my son. His power will be disputed. He must anticipate every desire for liberty.

The world cost nothing, as Napoleon truly said, and the world will soon, no doubt, be favored with the explanations and aphorisms of his defeated successor. That he will leave to his son, in place of the crown he was powerless to keep, a legacy of wise counsel is probable; but whether that son will ever have better opportunities to apply it to government than had his cousin, Napoleon II, time only can determine.

The Emperor Napoleon was the sole obstacle to the re-establishment of peace, the Emperor Napoleon, faithful to his oath, declares that he is ready to descend from the throne, to quit France and life itself for the good of the country; but without prejudice to the rights of his son, to those of the Empress as Regent, and to the maintenance of the laws of the Empire.

Given at our Palace of Fontainebleau, the 4th day of April, 1814.

On the 6th of April this was altered so as to read as follows:—

The allied sovereigns having declared that the Emperor Napoleon is the sole obstacle to the restoration of a general peace in Europe, the Emperor Napoleon, faithful to his oath, declares that he renounces for himself and his heirs the throne of France and Italy; and that there is no personal sacrifice, not even that of life itself, which he is not willing to make for the interests of France.

This abdication, of course, was not final—the last and conclusive act having been made in favor of his son, June 22, 1815. The latter, Napoleon II, born in 1811, died July 22, 1870, at the Palace of Schonenbrunn. It was after the first abdication, and immediately following the escape from Elba, that the Moniteur, then the organ of Louis XVIII, thus recorded the progress of the returning Emperor from day to day:—

The Athropologist has Escaped. The Corsican Eagle has Landed. The Tiger is Coming. The Monster has Slept at Grenoble. The Tyrant has Arrived at Lyons. The Usurper has been Seen in the Environs of Paris.

Bonaparte Advances Toward, but Will Never Enter, the Capital. Napoleon Will be Under Our Ramparts To-Morrow.

His Imperial Majesty Entered the Tuileries on the 21st of March in the Midst of His Faithful Subjects.

Some of Napoleon's explanatory and exculpatory utterances while in exile have a special value for Americans, and it is interesting at this time to read them. Take for example the following to Las Cases in St. Helena:—

See in the United States how, without any effort, everything prospers; how happy and peaceful everything is there; it is in reality the public will and interests which govern there. Put the same Government at war with the will, the interests of all, and you will immediately see what confusion and what increase of armies would ensue. Arrived at power, they would have had me in Washington; the world cost nothing, and surely those who said such things with facility did so without knowing either times, or places, or men, or things. If I had been in America, I would willingly have been a Washington, and I should have had but little merit, for I do not see how it would have been reasonably possible to do otherwise. For me, I could be nothing but a crowned Washington. It was not possible in a congress of kings, in the midst of kings conquered or mastered, for me to be otherwise.

And again, to Montholon:—If I had not conquered at Austerlitz, I should have had all Prussia on me. If I had not been victorious at Jena, Austria and Spain would have attacked me in the rear. If I had not triumphed at Wagram—which, by-the-by, was not so decisive a victory—I had to fear that Russia would abandon me, that Prussia would rise against me; and, in the meantime, the English were already before Antwerp.

I saw that the destinies of France depended upon me alone. The circumstances in which the country was placed were extraordinary and entirely new. It would be vain to seek a parallel to them. If I had not had the confidence of which I was the keystone, but depended upon each of my battles. Had I been conquered at Marengo, France would have encountered all the disasters of 1814 and 1815, without those prodigies of glory which succeeded, and which will be immortal. At Austerlitz, at Jena, at Wagram and at Eylau, it was the same. The vulgar failed not to blame my ambition as the cause of these wars, but they were not of my choosing. They were caused by the nature and force of events. They arose out of that conflict of the past and the future, that permanent coalition of our enemies, which compelled us to subdue under pain of being subdued.

The presence of the following in the advice to his son, dictated to Montholon, is remarkable:—

The whole mass of the people, and the whole army, up to the grade of captain, were on my side. I was not deceived in feeling this confidence. They owe me much. I was their true representative. My dictatorship was indispensable. The proof of this is that they always offered me more power than I desired. In the present day there is nothing possible in France but what is necessary. It will not be the same with my son. His power will be disputed. He must anticipate every desire for liberty.

The world cost nothing, as Napoleon truly said, and the world will soon, no doubt, be favored with the explanations and aphorisms of his defeated successor. That he will leave to his son, in place of the crown he was powerless to keep, a legacy of wise counsel is probable; but whether that son will ever have better opportunities to apply it to government than had his cousin, Napoleon II, time only can determine.

The Emperor Napoleon was the sole obstacle to the re-establishment of peace, the Emperor Napoleon, faithful to his oath, declares that he is ready to descend from the throne, to quit France and life itself for the good of the country; but without prejudice to the rights of his son, to those of the Empress as Regent, and to the maintenance of the laws of the Empire.

Given at our Palace of Fontainebleau, the 4th day of April, 1814.

On the 6th of April this was altered so as to read as follows:—

The allied sovereigns having declared that the Emperor Napoleon is the sole obstacle to the restoration of a general peace in Europe, the Emperor Napoleon, faithful to his oath, declares that he renounces for himself and his heirs the throne of France and Italy; and that there is no personal sacrifice, not even that of life itself, which he is not willing to make for the interests of France.

This abdication, of course, was not final—the last and conclusive act having been made in favor of his son, June 22, 1815. The latter, Napoleon II, born in 1811, died July 22, 1870, at the Palace of Schonenbrunn. It was after the first abdication, and immediately following the escape from Elba, that the Moniteur, then the organ of Louis XVIII, thus recorded the progress of the returning Emperor from day to day:—

The Athropologist has Escaped. The Corsican Eagle has Landed. The Tiger is Coming. The Monster has Slept at Grenoble. The Tyrant has Arrived at Lyons. The Usurper has been Seen in the Environs of Paris.

Bonaparte Advances Toward, but Will Never Enter, the Capital. Napoleon Will be Under Our Ramparts To-Morrow.

His Imperial Majesty Entered the Tuileries on the 21st of March in the Midst of His Faithful Subjects.

Some of Napoleon's explanatory and exculpatory utterances while in exile have a special value for Americans, and it is interesting at this time to read them. Take for example the following to Las Cases in St. Helena:—

See in the United States how, without any effort, everything prospers; how happy and peaceful everything is there; it is in reality the public will and interests which govern there. Put the same Government at war with the will, the interests of all, and you will immediately see what confusion and what increase of armies would ensue. Arrived at power, they would have had me in Washington; the world cost nothing, and surely those who said such things with facility did so without knowing either times, or places, or men, or things. If I had been in America, I would willingly have been a Washington, and I should have had but little merit, for I do not see how it would have been reasonably possible to do otherwise. For me, I could be nothing but a crowned Washington. It was not possible in a congress of kings, in the midst of kings conquered or mastered, for me to be otherwise.

And again, to Montholon:—If I had not conquered at Austerlitz, I should have had all Prussia on me. If I had not been victorious at Jena, Austria and Spain would have attacked me in the rear. If I had not triumphed at Wagram—which, by-the-by, was not so decisive a victory—I had to fear that Russia would abandon me, that Prussia would rise against me; and, in the meantime, the English were already before Antwerp.

I saw that the destinies of France depended upon me alone. The circumstances in which the country was placed were extraordinary and entirely new. It would be vain to seek a parallel to them. If I had not had the confidence of which I was the keystone, but depended upon each of my battles. Had I been conquered at Marengo, France would have encountered all the disasters of 1814 and 1815, without those prodigies of glory which succeeded, and which will be immortal. At Austerlitz, at Jena, at Wagram and at Eylau, it was the same. The vulgar failed not to blame my ambition as the cause of these wars, but they were not of my choosing. They were caused by the nature and force of events. They arose out of that conflict of the past and the future, that permanent coalition of our enemies, which compelled us to subdue under pain of being subdued.

The presence of the following in the advice to his son, dictated to Montholon, is remarkable:—

The whole mass of the people, and the whole army, up to the grade of captain, were on my side. I was not deceived in feeling this confidence. They owe me much. I was their true representative. My dictatorship was indispensable. The proof of this is that they always offered me more power than I desired. In the present day there is nothing possible in France but what is necessary. It will not be the same with my son. His power will be disputed. He must anticipate every desire for liberty.

The world cost nothing, as Napoleon truly said, and the world will soon, no doubt, be favored with the explanations and aphorisms of his defeated successor. That he will leave to his son, in place of the crown he was powerless to keep, a legacy of wise counsel is probable; but whether that son will ever have better opportunities to apply it to government than had his cousin, Napoleon II, time only can determine.

The Emperor Napoleon was the sole obstacle to the re-establishment of peace, the Emperor Napoleon, faithful to his oath, declares that he is ready to descend from the throne, to quit France and life itself for the good of the country; but without prejudice to the rights of his son, to those of the Empress as Regent, and to the maintenance of the laws of the Empire.

Given at our Palace of Fontainebleau, the 4th day of April, 1814.

On the 6th of April this was altered so as to read as follows:—

The allied sovereigns having declared that the Emperor Napoleon is the sole obstacle to the restoration of a general peace in Europe, the Emperor Napoleon, faithful to his oath, declares that he renounces for himself and his heirs the throne of France and Italy; and that there is no personal sacrifice, not even that of life itself, which he is not willing to make for the interests of France.

This abdication, of course, was not final—the last and conclusive act having been made in favor of his son, June 22, 1815. The latter, Napoleon II, born in 1811, died July 22, 1870, at the Palace of Schonenbrunn. It was after the first abdication, and immediately following the escape from Elba, that the Moniteur, then the organ of Louis XVIII, thus recorded the progress of the returning Emperor from day to day:—

The Athropologist has Escaped. The Corsican Eagle has Landed. The Tiger is Coming. The Monster has Slept at Grenoble. The Tyrant has Arrived at Lyons. The Usurper has been Seen in the Environs of Paris.

Bonaparte Advances Toward, but Will Never Enter, the Capital. Napoleon Will be Under Our Ramparts To-Morrow.

His Imperial Majesty Entered the Tuileries on the 21st of March in the Midst of His Faithful Subjects.

Some of Napoleon's explanatory and exculpatory utterances while in exile have a special value for Americans, and it is interesting at this time to read them. Take for example the following to Las Cases in St. Helena:—

See in the United States how, without any effort, everything prospers; how happy and peaceful everything is there; it is in reality the public will and interests which govern there. Put the same Government at war with the will, the interests of all, and you will immediately see what confusion and what increase of armies would ensue. Arrived at power, they would have had me in Washington; the world cost nothing, and surely those who said such things with facility did so without knowing either times, or places, or men, or things. If I had been in America, I would willingly have been a Washington, and I should have had but little merit, for I do not see how it would have been reasonably possible to do otherwise. For me, I could be nothing but a crowned Washington. It was not possible in a congress of kings, in the midst of kings conquered or mastered, for me to be otherwise.

And again, to Montholon:—If I had not conquered at Austerlitz, I should have had all Prussia on me. If I had not been victorious at Jena, Austria and Spain would have attacked me in the rear. If I had not triumphed at Wagram—which, by-the-by, was not so decisive a victory—I had to fear that Russia would abandon me, that Prussia would rise against me; and, in the meantime, the English were already before Antwerp.

COAL. THE LEHIGH COAL AND Navigation Company

Is now prepared to deliver to families in any part of the city or Germantown their well-known

"OLD COMPANY LEHIGH COAL,"

OR THE Newport Coal,

From their mines in the Wyoming Valley. As the company MINES, TRANSPORTS AND SELLS its own Coal, the public are assured of GOOD QUALITY, FULL WEIGHT, AND PROMPT DELIVERY.

Parties buying Coal at the

PRESENT LOW PRICES

Can have it delivered at such time as best suits them during the present season.

Orders received at the Company's Office, No. 129 SOUTH SECOND STREET, AT THEIR COAL YARDS, No. 904 RICHMOND STREET, 826 1/2 AMERGA STREET, above Diamond, Or at the Yard of J. T. Roberts & Bro., Germantown

\$5.50.

LARGE NUT White Ash, Pure and Clean.

Give it a Trial. MITCHELL & WROTH'S COAL DEPOT.

N. E. Cor. NINTH and GIRARD Aves., 921 1/2 PHILADELPHIA.

ANTHRACITE COAL, TON OF 2200 LBS. DELIVERED, LEHIGH, Broken and Egg, \$3.90; EGG, \$4.20; LACKAWANNA, Broken and Egg, \$6.75; SHAMOKIN and LORREY NUT TO CARTERS at low prices.

For delivery at various points in this city and at Fort Whipple, Va., three hundred and twenty-two (322) cords of Kindling Wood and nine hundred and ninety-five (995) tons of merchantable White Ash or other coal of size and quality may be called for, free from slate and dirt, and to weigh 2200 pounds to the ton, as follows:— At Fort Whipple, Va., about 40,000 pounds. To be delivered in lots of various points in this city of 2,185.500 pounds.

Separate proposals will also be received for the delivery of the same quantities of the Government Coal, corner of Nineteenth and N streets.

Guarantees signed by two responsible sureties for a sum equal to the amount of each bid will be required of each bidder that he will, if successful, execute a contract in accordance with the requirements herein set forth, within six days after the award is made in writing at various points in this city.

The fuel will be inspected, weighed, and measured by an inspector as provided by recent act of Congress, and payment will be made monthly for quantity received, if in funds, or as soon thereafter as funds are provided for the purpose, on the certificate of the inspector and receipt of parties to whom delivery has been ordered.

Should the contractor fail to furnish the kind and quantity of wood contracted for, it will be purchased in an open market and difference in cost charged to him.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government.

Proposals will be addressed to the undersigned, plainly marked "Proposals for Fuel." Bidders are invited to be present at the opening.

WILLIAM MYERS, Bvt. Brig.-General U. S. A., Depot Quartermaster.

921 1/2 IMPROVEMENT OF THE SCHUYLKILL RIVER.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, No. 208 S. FIFTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 15, 1870.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M. of MONDAY, the 19th day of October, 1870, for clearing the channel of the Schuylkill river at its mouth, at Gibson's Point, and above to the Chesnut Street Bridge.

The channel to be cleared at the places named to obtain a width of one hundred and fifty (150) feet, and a depth of eighteen (18) feet at mean low water. The material to be removed is mostly sand. It must be disposed of in conformity with the regulations of the Board of Port Wardens.

The amount to be excavated is about 40,000 cubic yards. Proposals will state the price per cubic yard measured in the scows, and the time of commencing and completing the work.

A deduction of ten (10) per centum on partial payments will be made until the completion of the work.

No contract will be entered into for working after the 30th of June, 1871.

Blank forms for proposals will be furnished by this Office, and any other information practicable to give.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids. Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Deepening the Schuylkill River."

J. D. KURTZ, Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

J. WATSON & SON, Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

SAFESTORE, No. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, A few doors above Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

R. B. THOMAS & CO., DEALERS IN

Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.

N. W. CORNER OF EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets PHILADELPHIA.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING. This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to

STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)

PRESERVE YOUR TIN WITH WILSON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short